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Wyoming Department of immigration.

Wyoming, Why not?



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W Y O M I N G



W H Y N O T ?

Wyoming. Department of immigration.

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WYOMING FACTS

Area, 97,890 square miles.

Mean temperature, 44 degrees.

Peerless in its educational facilities.

Wool clip for 1907 worth \$12,000,000.

Area of coal land, 20,000 square miles.

Highest grade of soft coal known to man.

Finest trout fishing known to mortal man.

Mean elevation, 6,000 feet above sea-level.

Tons of stream tin have been mined and sold.

Area covered with timber, 10,000,000 acres.

Lofty mountains, rolling plains, vast plateaus.

Iron, copper and coal enough for a vast empire.

Cattle in 1907, 700,000, worth \$14,000,000.

Population (estimated), July 1, 1907, 120,000.

Five million head of sheep, valued at \$17,500,000.

Foremost in the application of the Carey desert land act.

Finest natural plaster on earth, manufactured at Laramie.

Father of modern irrigation law and the reclamation act.

Area subject to irrigation and cultivation, 10,000,000 acres.

Nutritious grasses, furnishing abundance of feed for live stock.

One hundred and fifty cars per day of iron ore shipped from Sunrise and Guernsey to Pueblo.

Natural gas in commercial quantities discovered southwest of Douglas, Converse County, and at Basin, Big Horn County.

Average interest rate in Wyoming, about eight per cent., indicating good business conditions and a strong demand for money. Gilt-edged security, of course, brings money at a lower rate.

Great opportunities for making money in sheep, cattle and horses.

Greatest wonderland in the world, the Yellowstone National Park.

All the materials necessary for the manufacture of the finest glass.

Coal mines are being operated in all the counties of the State save one.

Area subject to entry under the land laws of the United States, 48,000,000 acres.

Most famous rendezvous in the world for large game; the hunter's paradise. Has 25,000 wild elk.

Source of the Columbia, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Rio Grande and the Platte.

Over one million acres of land now being reclaimed under government and private enterprises. Ask about them.

Vast iron deposits, second to those of no State in the Union, cheaply mined and high in value.

Finest hot springs on earth, equal to Carlsbad in mineral properties, located at Thermopolis and Saratoga.

All the mountain ranges contain gold and silver deposits, awaiting the hand of the prospector and the miner.

Resources practically undeveloped. Greatest field on the continent for moneyed men to get in on the ground floor.

Sulphur, asbestos and plumbago are among the minerals discovered in quantities considered commercially valuable.

Grand opportunity for making money in the fattening of lambs upon field peas and alfalfa raised upon Wyoming soil.

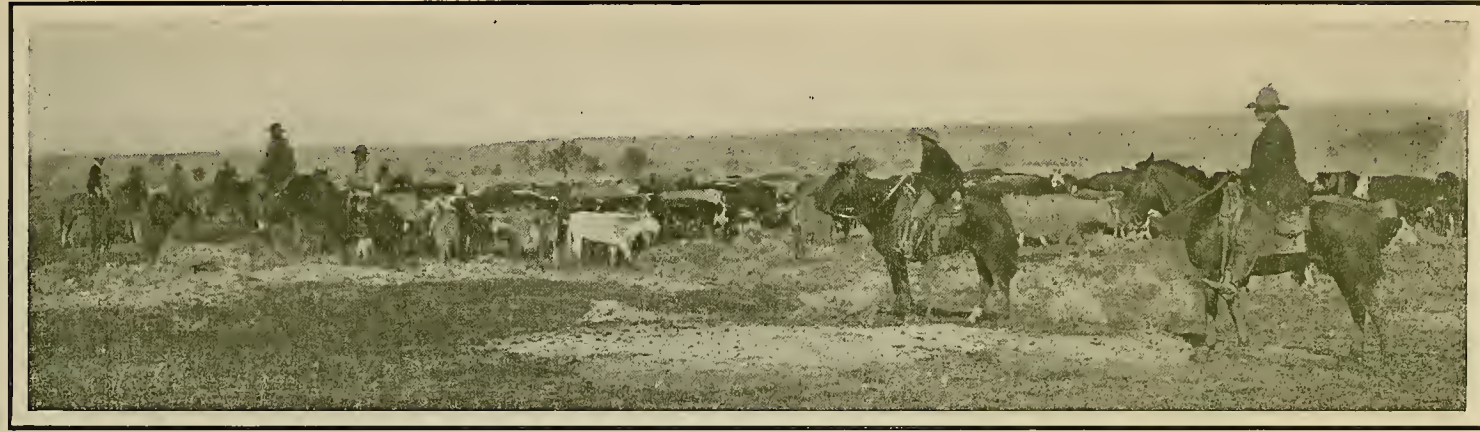
The rate of taxation throughout the State has decreased in the aggregate during the past ten years two mills on the dollar.

Semi-anthracite coal has been discovered in Johnson County, and coking coal has been discovered in two or three localities, notably at Newcastle.

County bonds have been sold as low as four per cent.; school district bonds, four and one-half per cent., and municipal bonds at the same price, showing in the most conclusive manner that the credit of the State is very high.

COME TO WYOMING

MAY 9 1908
D. or O.



A CATTLE ROUND-UP IN WYOMING

WYOMING

GEOGRAPHICALLY, Wyoming is classed as one of the States of the inter-mountain or arid region, and has as its neighbors the greatest mining and agricultural States of the West. It was admitted as a State July 10th, 1890, being the forty-fourth State in order of admission. Its length from east to west is 355 miles, and width from north to south, 276 miles. Its area is 97,890 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres.

In general appearance the country is mountainous, with valleys, rolling plains and plateaus, the latter covered with grasses of great nutrition and furnishing admirable pasture for live stock, while the mean elevation is 6,000 feet above sea level, with extremes ranging from 3,000 to 14,000 feet. Probably 10,000,000 acres of the total area of the State are timbered.

Flowing east or west, according as their sources are on the eastern or western slope of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, which cross the State from north to south, are numerous streams, among the number being the North Platte, Snake River, Green River, the Big Horn, the Shoshone, the Laramie and the Yellowstone. None of these streams are navigable in a commercial sense, but they furnish water for the irrigation and development of the surrounding country, and are used for the transportation of timber.

The soil is a light, sandy loam; rich and dark in the valleys. When it

is reclaimed by the application of water, bountiful returns of agricultural products, with the exception of such as thrive only at low altitudes and in warm, damp climates, are secured. It is estimated that 10,000,000

acres of the area of the State are suitable for agricultural purposes, if irrigated.

There are thirteen counties, four judicial districts, four irrigation divisions and many school districts. The capital is located at Cheyenne, in the southeastern corner of the State.

Wyoming offers to-day the greatest opportunities for active development of undeveloped natural resources of any of the great western States. Its resources are many and diversified, and no man can say what is the future of this empire of possibilities. There are enormous areas as yet untouched, and the advent of active settlers is all that is necessary to place these dormant resources prominently before the commercial world. Railroads are being built to the hitherto inaccessible points of the State, others are projected, and Opportunity stands awaiting the right man. We need more capital invested on a business basis and more men of brains, push and honest purpose. To such Fortune stands upon the Continental Divide, with winning smile and outstretched arms; to such Wyoming extends a hearty greeting and a co-operative hand. The door of opportunity is open to young and energetic men.

SHEEP In 1907 there were over five million sheep in the State, valued at \$17,000,000.00. The Wyoming flockmasters have been keenly alive to the importance of improving the quality of the wool and the necessity of early maturity in mutton. Hence we now find Wyoming lambs topping the market and in demand everywhere. Winter feeding of lambs is becoming an important branch of the sheep industry; experiments are constantly being made to improve the nutritive value of the feed supplied, those conducted with a view to ascertaining the food value of field peas being especially successful.

Lambs fed on alfalfa hay (one of Wyoming's staple agricultural products) varied with peas or grain of some sort, in one hundred days of winter feeding can be made to weigh eighty to ninety pounds; and mutton so produced is considered by epicures the best on the market.

Wyoming leads all of the Western States and Territories in the price per head of its sheep, and leads every State in the Union in the total value of its sheep, the number and value of its lambs, the amount and value of its wool clip, and the average weight of fleece produced.

The wool at fifteen cents a pound a little more than pays all the expense of running the sheep for the year, so that the increase and mutton are the accumulated net profits.

The State Veterinarian has

ever a watchful eye upon the flocks of the State, and they are maintained in a high state of health, consequently are profitable to their owners. Sheep are now run in every County of the State and form the foundations of some of the greatest fortunes which have been built up in Wyoming---many of them by men who had but a very small capital to begin with. For men of this class, who are not afraid to work, there is no better field for profitable investment than is now offered in Wyoming sheep.



A BAND OF 3,000 SHEEP AT ALCOVA, NATRONA COUNTY, NEAR THE GREAT GOVERNMENT DAM FOR STORAGE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE NORTH PLATTE VALLEY

RANCHING

The ranchman has made Wyoming, and in every County of the State the ranchman is its most prosperous citizen. In the early days of the State, when most of its vast area was open range, great ranches were the rule, but with changing conditions the great ranches are being subdivided and hundreds of homes are now found where formerly miles of open range surrounded the buildings of a single ranch.

The ranch scenes here shown in Sheridan County, in the northern part of the State, may be taken as typical of any of the ranching communities of Wyoming, and there are thousands of other localities where the business of ranching on a greater or less scale is adapted to the capital of the incoming settler. Every portion of the State is now being reached by railroads, which insure the prompt moving of the ranch crops and live stock, and bring the ranchman and his family in touch with the neighboring towns.

The area of land in Wyoming subject to entry under the land laws of the United States is given at 48,000,000 acres. The mountain ranges adjacent to the ranch lands are covered with the most nutritious wild grasses, which have made the business of ranching possible, and while the great open range is a thing of the past, there is still sufficient grazing for all the cattle which can be profitably handled from the adjacent ranch lands. The Wyoming ranchman is adapting himself to the changing conditions of livestock raising, and each year sees improvements along these lines.

The raising of horses is also a branch of the ranch industry that may well be taken into consideration by any one about to embark in this business. It is a well recognized fact that horses raised at high altitudes have better lungs, stronger bone and muscle and tougher hoofs than those from the lowlands. Wyoming is a horse paradise.



RANCH SCENES ON BEAVER CREEK, NEAR SHERIDAN, IN SHERIDAN COUNTY. ALTITUDE 3,800 FEET.

DRY FARMING

In the arid West, where it has been considered that crops could only be raised by means of irrigation, we now find it possible to raise profitable crops where the rainfall is less than fifteen inches per annum, not under new methods but by the oldest kind of farming, practiced since agriculture began, where but a scanty amount of moisture was furnished by the natural rainfall. For over forty years this kind of farming has been practiced in California, and for over twenty-five years in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. In these States it has been proved that by deep plowing and a proper system of cultivation, tilling half the farm each year, two years' moisture may be saved for the biennial crop.

The State of Wyoming is actively and deeply interested in the success of dry farming methods, and the view here shown is taken on the State Dry Farm near Cheyenne, in Laramie County, at an altitude of six thousand feet. This work is carried on under the direction of the State Dry Farming Commission, which has employed a dry farming expert to take personal charge of the operations here and at other points in the State. These experiments are highly successful, and there is every indication that this method of farming will be one of the greatest assets of the State in future years.

Dry farming bulletins may be had for the asking, and the services of the dry farming ex-

pert are at the disposal of any settler who will write and ask his advice. Farming in the semi-arid regions has become a strict application of scientific principles, instead of a haphazard attempt to perform impossibilities.

To the man who will work, and give his crops strict attention, with due reference to the climate, rainfall, and proper selection of crops, the results under the present dry farming methods are sure and certain, and Wyoming stands at the front to-day in encouraging this great industry.



VIEW ON MODEL DRY FARM AT CHEYENNE, LARAMIE COUNTY, SHOWING UNBROKEN PRAIRIE AND CROPS OF BARLEY AND SUGAR BEETS

WYOMING'S OIL There are nineteen well-defined oil fields in Wyoming, which produce oil of an acknowledged superior quality. In each of these oil is flowing from springs, or there are thick bands of oil sand exposed. The greater number of these fields are situated in the central portion of the State, but there are fields in the northeastern portion, in the southwestern part, and in the northern central region.

The oils produced by these fields will yield oil of every known grade, from an illuminating oil of the highest quality, secured in Uinta County, where the wells shown in the illustration are located, to the famous lubricating oils of Salt Creek, in Natrona County, which have not the smallest trace of illuminating oil among their constituents. It is in the latter field that the greatest progress has been made in development work, and the refinery at Casper turns out a varied assortment of lubricants in commercial quantities.

Convenient access to railroad transportation facilities is indispensable to the successful and profitable working of an oil field, and it is the lack of this that has hitherto prevented the greater development of the Wyoming fields. With the increased activity in railroad construction being manifested at present, this hindrance is disappearing, and Wyoming oil is becoming a factor in the market. It is certain that a bright and prosperous future is before this industry.

Wyoming's infant oil business offers great opportunities to the right man.

Natural gas occurs at many points in the State, most often in connection with the oil fields, though there are several places where large flows of gas may confidently be expected, not associated with the oil districts.

In some places, notably at Grey Bull, in Big Horn Co., and near Douglas, in Converse Co., these gases are available for commercial use.



A VIEW IN THE OIL FIELDS OF UINTA COUNTY

HORTICULTURE This picture of Ed Young's apple orchard at Lander, in Fremont County, Wyoming, shows the pioneer horticultural experiment in this State, and demonstrates the possibility of successfully growing apples and other fruits at these altitudes. On the Laramie Plains, at an altitude of 7,400 feet, Mr. Jacob Lund has an orchard which matures Wealthy apples each year; and strawberries, gooseberries, currants and other small fruits can be grown wherever there are agricultural lands.

The State Board of Horticulture has issued a beautiful pamphlet illustrating the progress and success of horticulture in Wyoming, and it is sent for the asking. Some of the greatest men in the State are actively interested in this very necessary and highly profitable branch of agriculture, and it is certain that in the future Wyoming will be ranked among the hardy fruit producers of the West. There are nurseries scattered all over the State, in nearly every county, and at each County Fair there is active competition on the part of the fruit enthusiasts for the place of honor for their products. The common garden vegetables are raised all over the State, and at altitudes less than 5,000 feet those rated as tender, such as melons, tomatoes, pumpkins, squashes, peanuts and sweet potatoes are grown readily and with entire success.

The best horticultural sec-

tions of the State are the low altitude lands and the protected valleys of Big Horn, Laramie, Johnson, Sheridan and Fremont Counties.

Successful horticulture at these altitudes offers a wonderful field for men and women who understand the business and are willing to adapt themselves to the new conditions which they will find prevailing here. For such there need be no doubt of the prosperous outcome of a venture in this most inviting field.



ED. YOUNG'S APPLE ORCHARD AT LANDER, FREMONT COUNTY. TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES ARE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN. ALTITUDE 5,000 FEET.

IRRIGATION Wyoming has the distinction of being the father of the modern irrigation law and the reclamation act, and among the foremost States in work done under them.

It must be clearly understood by prospective settlers that a great proportion of the lands in Wyoming are valuable for farming only if they can be placed under irrigation, and it is with this in mind that the great irrigation projects of the State, both those carried out by private capital and those now being constructed under the direction of the Federal Government, are planned; wonderful reservoirs are built, hundreds of miles of ditches are already in existence and are being constantly added to, and every effort is being put forth

to conserve the waters of the State in the most practical manner possible and distribute it so as to obtain the greatest results.

Title to all water is vested in the State, and all water rights are issued by the State Engineer, after the most careful investigation. The water right, when once secured, attaches to the land and cannot be separated from it.

The yield from irrigated land is at least double that in the rain belt on products which are generally raised in irrigated districts; the harvest is a certainty, as the timely application of water insures a crop. No western State has conditions better adapted to secure these advantages than Wyoming. Our mountains furnish an abundant water supply, which can be

conserved at the least possible cost. The land, as a rule, lies in terraces running back from the valleys of the streams, a circumstance which renders diversion and distribution of the water easy and economical. The almost continual brilliant sunshine is a powerful agent in securing rapid growth and fine quality of crops; and lastly, the soil possesses great natural fertility, needing only the application of water to produce large yields of everything commonly cultivated in the central temperate zone. Oats and wheat give splendid results. Indian corn has been raised in some localities, but at the higher altitudes the nights are too cool. Potatoes and alfalfa are among our most profitable crops.

The future settler will combine irrigation and dry farming methods, and thus attain the best results, both for Wyoming and himself.



LARAMIE RIVER AT THE DIVERSION DAM OF THE WYOMING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, ALBANY COUNTY.

AGRICULTURE Upon the agriculture of a region must its continued and permanent prosperity depend. Poor indeed is any country which has no staple form of agricultural industry, and the more varied are its farming interests, the greater is the independence, the industrial and financial success of its people. The conditions in Wyoming are so varied that it is difficult to classify them. On the high plateaus the rich native grasses grow to perfection, and alfalfa, early varieties of potatoes and other root crops, many varieties of grains, and any crops which can be matured in short season, can be successfully grown. In these parts of the State there are still large tracts of cheap land to be obtained, which will give good returns.

In localities where the lands lie at elevations from 3,500 to 5,000 feet the season is considerably longer, and some phenomenal crops have been produced. An acre of potatoes in Johnson County took the first prize at the Chicago Exposition, with 974 bushels and 48 pounds; and the Wheatland Experiment Farm produced an average of 8 1-2 tons of alfalfa hay per acre for three years.

As a whole the soils of the State are wonderfully fertile, as they have not been subjected to leaching by heavy rainfall, and contain all the plant food in the original rocks from which they were formed. Maintaining this fertility is simply a matter of experienced farm practice and rotation of crops.

Great strides have been made in Wyoming agriculture in the last ten years, and it is certain that the next ten will be

equally remarkable. In 1904, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Wyoming received more grand prizes and gold medals for her agricultural crops, for her size and population, than any other State. At the Annual State Fair at Douglas a wonderful exhibit is shown and each year sees a marked improvement.

Agriculture is equally successful in the low altitudes of Sheridan County and on the high altitudes of the Laramie Plains in Albany County, and both offer equal opportunities to the farmer of brains and determination, who can adapt himself to the conditions found here and avail himself of the experience of those who have preceded him.



ALFALFA FIELD AT CAREYHURST, CONVERSE COUNTY. ALTITUDE ABOUT 4,900 FEET.

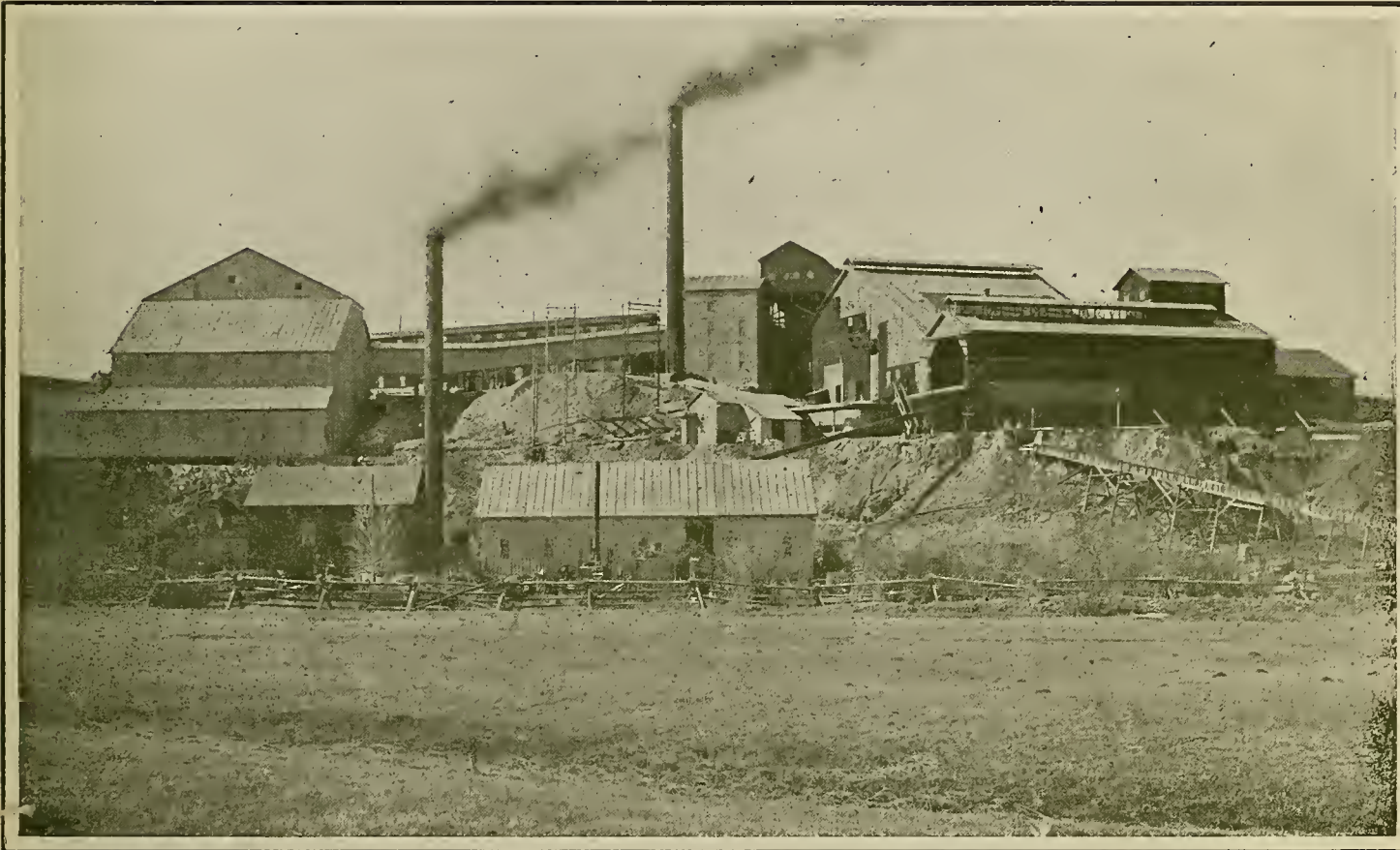
COPPER AND IRON These are the two principal metals mined in the State to-day. In 1907 Wyoming produced 2,350,000 pounds of copper and 675,000 tons of iron ore. These came from very small spots on the mineral map of the State and active mining is in progress in nearly every mountain range within her boundaries. Until the last ten years but little actual mining had been attempted, the undeveloped mineral possibilities of the State having

been neglected for the more apparent fortunes in live stock and kindred industries. Now the situation has changed, and the whole State is being actively prospected, with some surprising results. In nearly every County may be found a constantly increasing number of mining camps, and each year sees new producers of metal entering the lists.

During the past few years copper in commercial quantities has been found in nearly all of the thirteen counties of the State. Development work is being actively pushed in all parts of the district called the "Grand Encampment country", in Carbon and Albany Counties, in which lie the famous Ferris-Haggarty and Doane-Rambler mines. Albany County boasts the Great Rambler mine, containing copper in almost all its known forms. Big Horn and Fremont Counties show prospects which are believed to be of great promise.

Second to those of no State in the Union are the deposits of iron ore. Prospecting along this line has been very limited and only iron districts near the railroads have received any attention. The only districts where mining has been carried on are Hartville, Rawlins and Seminoe. The soft ores from these camps make an excellent paint, and hard ores also exist. These ores are much used by smelters as a flux.

No other field offers finer opportunities for mining investment than this long-neglected State of Wyoming.



GENERAL VIEW OF PENN-WYOMING COPPER COMPANY'S CONCENTRATING MILL AND SMELTER, AT ENCAMPMENT, CARBON COUNTY. THE CAPACITY OF THIS MILL IS 1,000 TONS OF ORE PER DAY, AND BLISTER COPPER IS MADE HERE.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ROCK SPRINGS, SWEETWATER COUNTY, WHERE 3,000,000 TONS OF COAL ARE PRODUCED ANNUALLY.

WYOMING COAL is known from one end of the country to the other, and it was this coal which made the first great trans-continental railroads a commercial possibility. The coal production of Wyoming has grown from 35,000 tons in 1868 to over 6,000,000 tons per annum in 1907. There are over 20,000 square miles of known coal land in Wyoming---a greater area in proportion to its size than is found in any other of the Rocky Mountain States---and coal mines are actively operated in twelve out of the

COAL

thirteen counties. The kinds of coal vary from a pure lignite to a high-grade bituminous variety. The best grades are low in sulphur and ash, and are excellent fuels for locomotives, general steam-making, domestic purposes and gas production. Fine coking coal is mined at Cambria, Weston County.

As new railroads push out into the hitherto neglected portions of the State, new coal fields become available and new fortunes are being built up from the black diamonds of Wyoming.

SMALL RANCHMEN Here is a view of a typical small ranch in Wyoming, located among the foot-hills of the mountains, where the available creek bottoms are successfully cultivated, hay and small grains being raised on a limited scale; the live stock of the ranchman find splendid grazing on the mountain slopes around the ranch.

Hundreds of these small ranches are scattered from one end of the State to

the other, and every one of them is a profitable venture. In former years these small valleys were but a portion of the grazing lands of the great ranches, but under the changing conditions in the West the small ranchman has a better chance than ever before, and with the improved conditions of farming, better breeds of stock and more careful attention to the details of his business than the former great cattle-owners gave, he is building up a profitable business in a few years with a small capital.

The small ranchman avails himself of all springs and small streams having even a temporary flow, in order to cover the greatest area possible with the least cost. He does not require long ditches or large reservoirs, and by applying to his partially irrigated lands the methods that have made dry farming a success, he can cover a greater area and produce a larger crop, and though his farming venture is on a limited scale, he makes it a financial success. The home market for his produce is rapidly developing, shipping facilities increase as railroads are extended, but in every case his beef, wool and mutton are always salable, and it is to these products that the small ranchman first turns his attention.

In no case does the rancher consider himself isolated, as it has always been the policy of the Wyoming administrations to provide ample school facilities, even in the sparsely settled districts, and usually a mail route passes quite near his home.



A VIEW OF MOUNTAIN RANCH IN SALT CREEK VALLEY, NEAR NEWCASTLE, WESTON COUNTY. ALTITUDE 5,100 FEET.

CATTLE

The wonderful native grasses, which cover the plains of Wyoming, made the cattle business possible in the early days, and the cattle business made the State of Wyoming a reality. In former days the free range made vast herds of cattle a profitable investment, but with the passing of the open range, the improvement in the grade of the stock was a necessity and many herds of the highest grade of cattle and other live stock are now maintained throughout the State.

Wyoming can grow better beef at a less cost than almost any other section, for the reason that land values are very low, as compared with land values of other States. Stock raisers are rapidly coming to appreciate the importance of winter feeding, and as a consequence hay and grain production is receiving more attention every year. Moreover, alfalfa, hay and oats combined form a perfect ration for the correct and complete development of bone, muscle and flesh, while our natural buffalo grass and bluestem hay excels the famous bluegrass of Kentucky. Under irrigation these are cheaply and quickly grown, while our cloudless summer skies permit us to harvest these crops so as to retain all nutritive properties.

Blood and feed, with ideal natural conditions, in a land where disease is unknown, enable us to defy the world in the breeding of live stock. Our winters are mild; cattle graze in the fields during the whole year.

Wyoming cattle are healthy, and the State exercises a rigid supervision over all incoming herds. All beef breeds do well and show a marked improvement in this high altitude. Experiments made by our more progressive ranchmen have demonstrated conclusively that steers can be hay-fed and matured during the winter with great profit. There is to-day no better opportunity for money-making than producing beef in Wyoming.

Dairying is also a paying branch of the cattle industry.



HERD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE—ONE OF THE FAMOUS HERDS OF JOHNSON, LARAMIE AND UINTA COUNTIES.

HEALTH Wyoming is noteworthy for the good health that prevails among its people; the climate is similar to that of the mountain region of Italy, and is not, as many erroneously suppose, extraordinarily severe in winter. The dry air is invigorating, and there are few climates more bracing, healthful or pleasant than that of this mountain region.

Hot springs, whose medicinal and curative properties are amply established, abound throughout the State; the great Thermopolis Hot Springs in

Big Horn County are the property of the State, which maintains a bath house absolutely free to all those who wish to avail themselves of the curative properties of these wonderful waters. These springs are reached by the Burlington Railroad, and there is ample accommodation at Thermopolis for all comers, as well as ample camping ground for those who wish to camp out at the springs. These springs are destined to become as well known and popular as the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas or the Carlsbad waters of Europe.

Thousands visit them now, and as their fame spreads throughout the West, the number is increasing yearly.

In Wyoming the heat is never intense. In the hottest summer weather it is but a step from the heat of the sunshine into the shade which is always cool. Sunstroke is unknown. The air in winter is clear and sharp, but easily borne and even pleasant. All over the State---except at high altitudes---one may, even in midwinter, sit in comfort in the sunshine in any sheltered corner. In the shade there is the tingle of northern cold, and heavy clothing is none too warm. This cool but sunshiny air acts as a tonic and aids nutrition. The brilliant and continuous sunshine, so dear to the true Westerner, is often mistaken by Eastern people to mean unseasonable heat, but really has nothing to do with the temperature. We offer the invalid, not a climate of balmy warmth, but better, one in which the bracing cold is flooded for more than three-fourths of the day with bright sunshine.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE GREAT HOT SPRINGS, THIRTY FEET IN DIAMETER AND OF UNKNOWN DEPTH, FLOWING THOUSANDS OF GALLONS DAILY OF SCALDING HOT, MEDICINAL WATERS, AT BIG HORN HOT SPRINGS, THERMOPOLIS.

SCENERY The average traveller who considers himself well posted will gaily affirm that Wyoming is devoid of scenic attractions, but in reality there is no region in the world which can show scenery of the same grandeur as that of northwestern Wyoming, south and east of Yellowstone Park. The Park itself is too well known to need description here, but the region surrounding it offers the most wonderful series of views to be found in the world to-day, and with the rapidly increasing railroad facilities of this region these are becoming known so widely that each year sees a constant stream of tourists directing their steps toward this Switzerland of America.

The National Park can be reached by wagon routes which enable one to make delightful camping trips through beautiful and diversified scenic country. The Cody Gateway of the Burlington Route is a wonderfully picturesque trip over a splendid new government road covering the fifty miles from Cody to the Park. The tally-ho coaches make stops at Col. Cody's famous hotels.

Guides and camping outfits can be had at Cody.

Another plan is for the tourist to outfit at Lander on the Wyoming & Northwestern Railroad, taking his choice of several routes.

From Green River or Rawlins on the Union Pa-

cific a wagon trip may be arranged through the most wonderful wild scenery on the continent, and for the man who wants a good long camping trip, and a rest from his usual occupations, this latter trip is recommended. Any of them will be a wonderful experience, the impressions of which will last a lifetime.

The Devil's Tower, here illustrated, is one of the most unique bits of scenery on the American continent. It is in Crook County, in the northeastern part of the State, and is a conspicuous landmark, visible for hundreds of miles.



THE DEVIL'S TOWER, A MASS OF BASALTIC ROCK OVER 600 FEET HIGH, IN CROOK COUNTY.

EDUCATION Wyoming was the first State to grant equal political rights to men and women, and it is but natural that the subject of education should receive the most profound

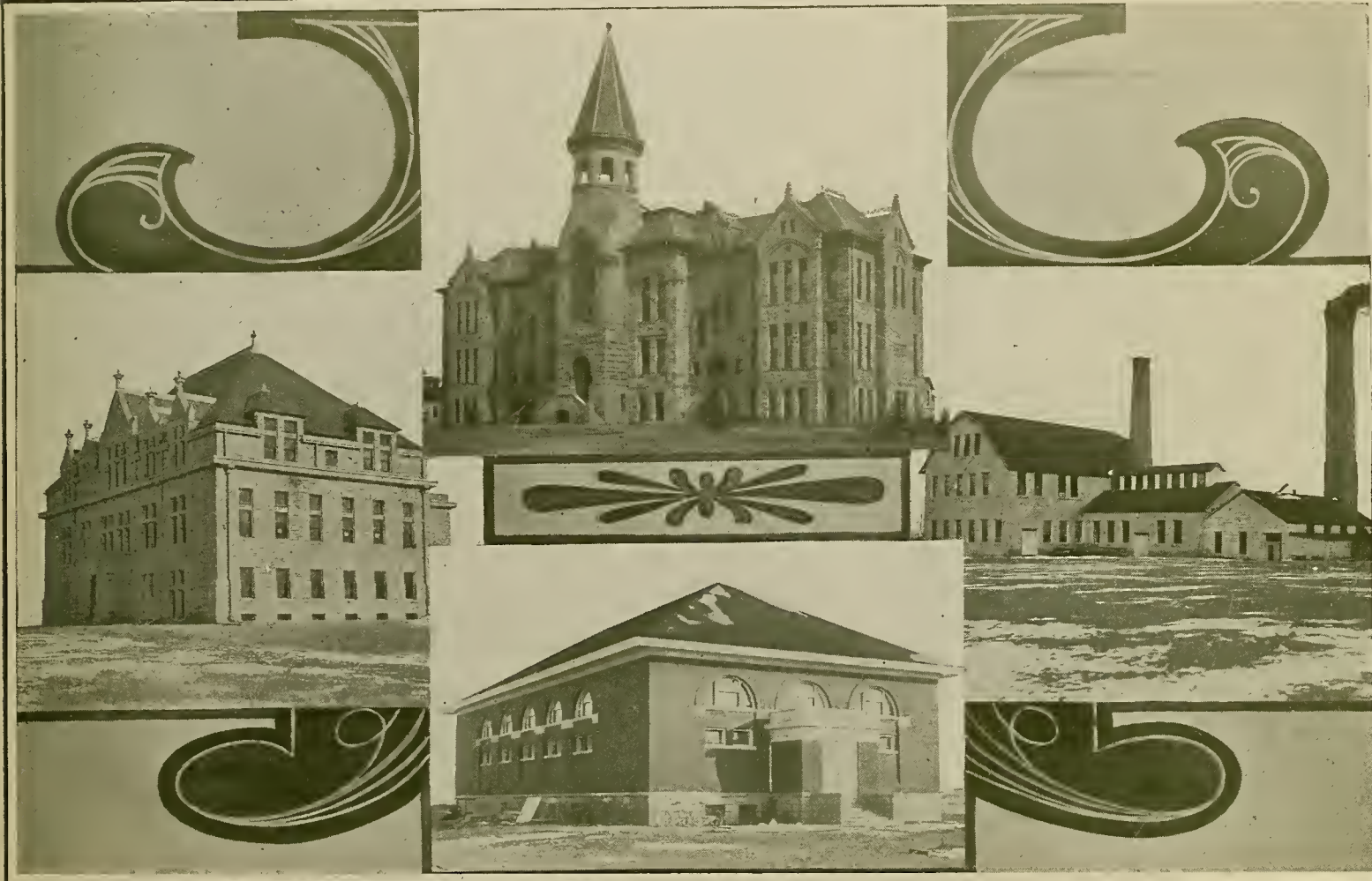
attention. The schools of Wyoming are second to none, and in each County of the State every facility is extended to the children, however isolated are their homes, to secure an education. Schools are provided where there are

even a very small number of pupils, and in all large towns are good high schools, which fit the young people for the State University.

The University of Wyoming, located at Laramie, is an admirable institution, which offers splendid courses in literature, science and art, as well as in mining, mechanical and irrigation engineering, agriculture and commerce.

The University is founded and maintained for the purpose of being as useful as possible to the people of Wyoming, and the various regular and special courses carried on under the direction of the Faculty are of the greatest practical benefit.

Bulletins are issued by the University from time to time on topics of general interest to farmers and others, and are sent free upon request to all who will apply for them.



THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, AT LARAMIE.

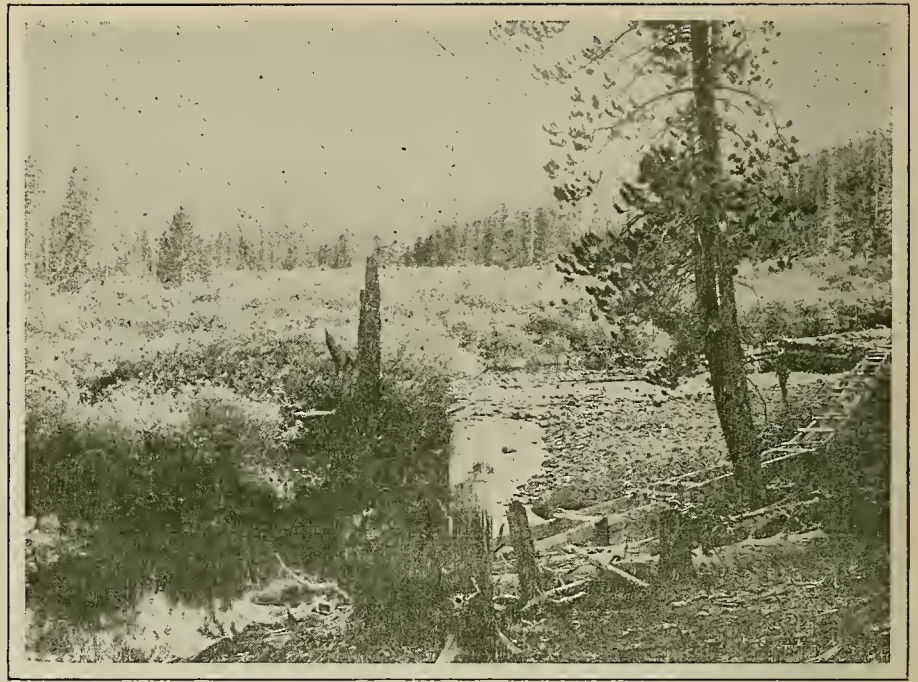
MINERALS

As hinted elsewhere, the mineral industry of Wyoming is yet in its infancy and the mountain ranges throughout the State offer a wonderful field to the prospector. Gold and silver, copper and iron and the lesser minerals such as sulphur, asbestos, building clays and building stone of every description have been demonstrated to exist in commercial quantities in many localities. So important is the future of the mineral industry considered by the people of the State that the School of Mines of the University has recently been provided with new and commodious quarters, and a large sum has been spent on machinery, tools and equipment.

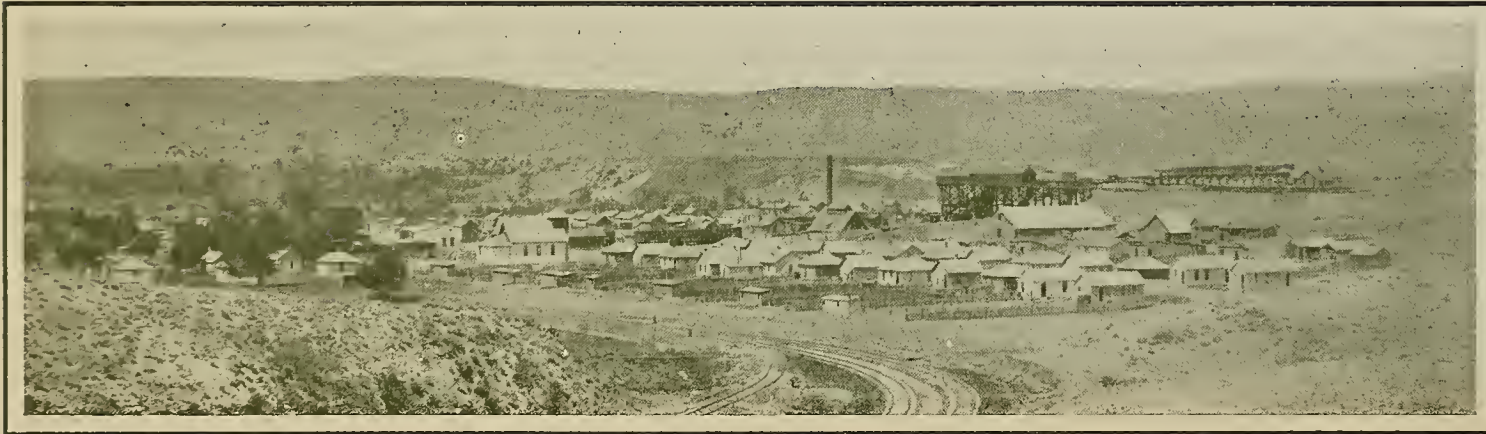
It is a curious fact that the first gold discoveries of the West were made in Wyoming, and for a time the Sweetwater Mines, as the South Pass Gold District was then known, were famous the world over. Millions of dollars were taken out of the placers, and the mining camps flourished with all the old time romance.

The placer mines were followed by discoveries of the lode mines, and the names of the "Miner's Delight", "Carissa" and "Big Atlantic" became household words throughout the country. New discoveries in other States soon attracted the floating population of the early camps, and for many years these gold mines have lain practically idle.

Now they are being opened up by men of large capital. Improved modern machinery, new plans for saving all the gold, have succeeded the wasteful ways of the old "flush times", and Wyoming is once more on the high road to be a producer of precious metals---a result toward which Albany County will contribute the output of the rich Douglas Creek and other placers, and Carbon, Fremont, Big Horn and Uinta Counties will add the richness of their now undeveloped mines.



A WYOMING PLACER.



Wyoming stands twelfth in the list of the coal-producing States, and while the amount produced in other States has remained stationary in the past two years, the amount mined in Wyoming has increased twenty per cent. One of the fields that has made a rapid gain is that near Sheridan, one of the prosperous camps of which is Dietz, a view of which is here shown. The mines here employ some 2,000 miners.

HUNTING AND FISHING

THE Jackson Hole country of western Wyoming is the greatest big game hunting ground in the world. The State Game Warden is authority for the statement that there are 25,000 wild elk in the State to-day. Deer are found in every mountain range, and antelope are still running wild wherever the open range remains.

Wyoming is the natural home of the trout. Nature planted them in the headwaters of the Colorado and the Missouri, and the State Fish Hatcheries supply several millions of young trout to be planted in the streams each year, until now almost every river and creek in the State furnishes sport for the fisherman. To describe each locality would require pages instead of a few lines. There is open season all the year round for fishing, but big game

and game birds are protected under stringent game laws, which are strictly enforced under the direction of the State Game Warden.

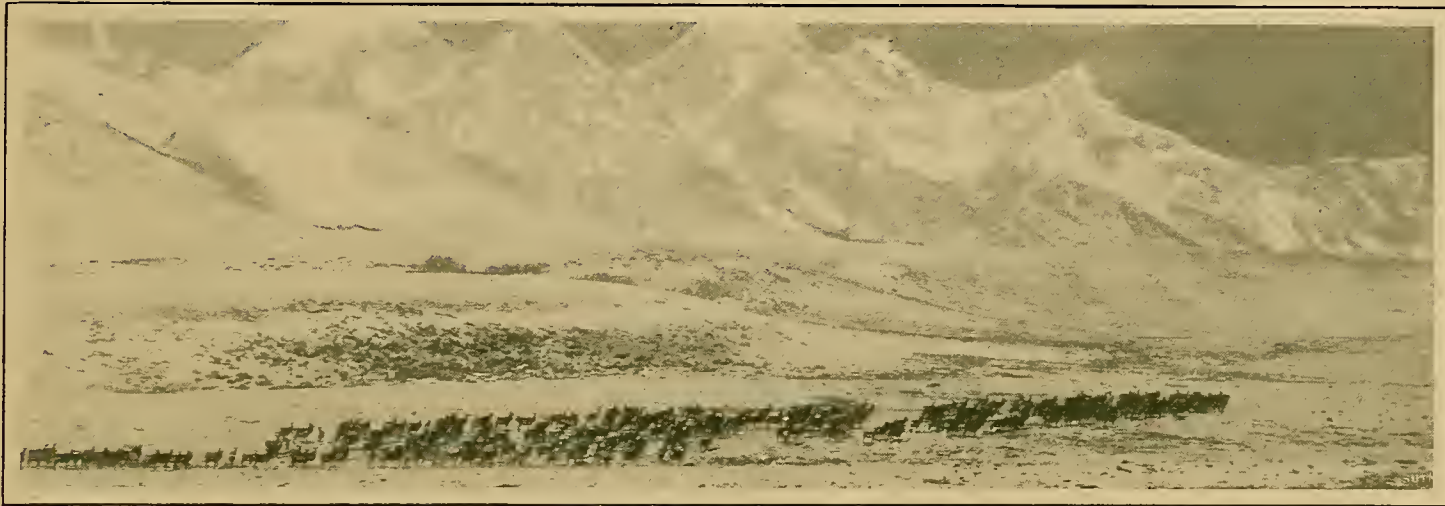
The open season is as follows:

Grouse and sage chickens, August 1st to September 15th.

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, September 15th to November 15th.

Snipe, plover, ducks and geese, September 1st to May 1st.

A hunting license is required for big game and game birds, and non-resident hunters must be accompanied by a licensed guide when hunting game animals. The big game districts may be reached from points along the Union Pacific; from Lander, in Fremont County, the present terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern, or from Cody or Thermopolis on the Burlington.



A BAND OF ELK IN UINTA COUNTY, WYOMING. THE TETON RANGE IN THE DISTANCE.

SUCCESSFUL HIGH ALTITUDE FARMING A FACT IN WYOMING



HARVESTING IRRIGATED OATS ON THE STONER RANCH, NEAR COKEVILLE, UINTA COUNTY. ALTITUDE 6,192 FEET.
COMPARE THE STANDING OATS AND REAPER TEAM.

Ask the STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Cheyenne, Wyo., about it all





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